THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3.

Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements for Monday's paper, before 9 o'clock this evening.

Or We had intended to publish in this number the last Speech of Mr. Hadson of Mass, in advocacy of the Pretec-tion of Home Industry, and have it in type, but a press of matter compels us to crowd it out at last.

The Weekly Tribune for the present week contains the Trial of Lieut. Wilkes, Commander of the Ex-ploring Expedition. The Rescue of the Maiden, a Poem of 180 lines, by W. H. C. Hosmer. Editorials on the Tariff Bill—The Calhoun Movement—Misrepresentations of the Journal of Commerce—Loco-Foco Falsification of Public Monuments-Veto Power-Revenue and Protection, &c. &c. &c. Congressional Proceedings. The usual variety of News, Literary Notices and Miscellaneous Items, Commercial and Money Matters, and a complete List of all good Banks in the United States, with the rates of discount at New-York. Price 6; cents, and in wrappers for mailing at

Contents of This Day's Tribune.

LITHERARY—EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS, with extracts. . 1 JOHNSONIA, by Wilson Croker, THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, THE HISTORY OF FICTION, &c. &c.

THE WANT OF EMPLOYMENT, (Letter and Editorial)....

Reception of the Whig Members of Congress.

THE GREETING.

At 11 o'clock the steamboat Fairfield left the foot of Barclay st. for Elizabethport, having on board the Committee of Arrangements, with Delegations from the senior and Young Men's General Committees, the Clay Clubs of the several Wards. and a fine band of Music, to meet and escort the Whig Members of Congress to this City. Passing round the ships North Carolina and Warspite, the Fairfield proceeded down the Bay and reached Elizabethport about 1 o'clock. About 2, the Members of Congress, escorted by a deputation of the Whigs of Elizabethtown and by JAMES N. REY-NOLDS, Esq., who had proceeded to Philadelphia on behalf of our Committees, were descried approaching in carriages, and were greeted by a salute of artillery.

Among the Members of Congress who arrived, we recognized

Senators MOREHEAD of Ky.

BATES of Mass.

MILLER of N. J.

(Messrs. Evans and Crafts had already arrived.)

Messrs. Underwood of Ky.

Messrs. Underwood of Ky.

Multiple of Vt.

PORTER of Mich.

Caruthers,

Of Tenn. STANLY OF N. C. THOMPSON OF Ind. HALSTED Of N. J. RANDOLPH Of N. J. HUDSON Of Mass. SALTONSTALL, "FILLMORE of N. Y. BURNELL, CHILDS,

TOMLINSON.

LINN.

CARUTHERS, MILTON BROWN, Of Tenn. T BUTLER KING of Ga. ALLEN Of Mc.
TRUMAN SMITH, of Conn.
BOARDMAN
MATHIOT of Ohio. CRANSTON Of R. L. MAYNARD of N. Y. BIRDSEYE, "A. L. FOSTER, "BABCOCK, "

There were several others whom we did not know, or whose names do not now occur to us.

Alighting, the Members and friends were conducted to the green on the East side of the Hotel. where the Delegations from New-York were assembled to receive them, and where they were briefly and forcibly welcomed by ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman of the Whig Young Men's General Committee, and assured that the People were eager to greet them and award the richly merited plaudit of "Well done, good and faith-

JOHN C. HAMILTON, on behalf of the Committee of Reception, then addressed the Members of

Congress as follows: Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives : In behalf of the great Whig party of the city of New York, we have been deputed to tender you their welcome : to thank you for the services rendered, and the sac. ifices made to your country; and to assure you of their firm and undivided support. Undivided, we have said, for excepting the lew, the very few, who prefer favor and office to the public good, who are always eager to sustain power into whatever hand it may have fallen for the rewards which power can bestow, this great party born in the Revolution, northred in the War of Independence, matured and consolidated in its efforts to establish the Constitution, and, though often defeated, ever railying in support of that Constitution now stands with unbroken ranks and with a courage raised by increasing difficulties, ready to resist, and again to resist

liberties of the Republic. We have thanked you for your services, and truly may it be said, they are entitled to the fullest gratitude of this nation. For by your streamous exertions amid afflicting doubts and unparalieted difficulties, opposed by a double toe, by a weak, perverse and initnless Chief Magistrate, and by powerful and factious minority, each having its own distinct object and both united in a common object-your deseat, you have accomplished all that it was possible to accomplish, and more than was to be hoped.

every form of usurpation, and again to make battle for the

The history of your long and arduous session, protracted designedly by the arts of your adversaries, will show results of legislative wisdom which in the vast future that is opening before us, must associate your names with those of the most distinguished of our public benefactors.

In the enactment of a law for the Protection of America Industry, deaf to the classors of over-driven theory, you have effected that which was the primary purpose in the institution of this Government, and have satisfied the expectations of the People. You have rescued the Finances from disorder, and laid the basis of a system of rubbic Credit which, it combined with another great measure too long deterred, not soon to be expected, the provision of a National Currency, would speedily restore Honor, Prosperity, and Content.

In the reorganization of some of the public establishments. and in the correction and prevention of abuses in others, you have, by a wise economy, diminished the public burthens, wantonly in reased to enlarge the corrupting patra a fallen administration, whose only care was to perpetuate their domination, regardless of the sufferings and the wrongs

of a much abused people. In the Apportionment Bill you have embodied a principle, the election by single districts, which, in despite of intrigue and of menace, will more and more commend itself to the approval of the nation as the only mode by which the popular will can be fairly exerted, and the obligation of the Representative insured; and which, it may safely be predicted, will continue one of the most cherished organic laws of our complete system.

And in the act of Remedial Justice you have conferred en the National Judiciary a power without which that wise neutral policy, early adopted and firmly adhered to, would be subject to every change in the local pelicy of the States, and to every fluctuation in the easily excited passions of a conterminous population.

These acts, and they are but parts of your comprehensive system of legislation, give you claims on our affections that will not be withheld. Nor can we less approve what you have refused to do than what you have done, in permi to remain inchoate a project of Exchequer issues which would invest the Executive Department with a power over property that would leave nothing to be asked to consummate a despotism, which, the growth of frequent successive usurpations, is now frowning upon this young Empire.

Those usurpations you have also resisted, and it is to that resistance we owe our chies our warmest acknowledge-

'Tis a strange, sad spectacle to behold the Representatives of Freemen, while acting in accordance with the clearly expressed will of a vast majority of their constitu ents, while acting on a subject specially confided to them by the Constitution, and having for their object the restoration of the public credit, compelled to choose between anurchy and the surrender of a great measure of policy intimately connected with the restoration of that credit-a surrender though reluctantly, wisely made, but involving equences of tremendous import.

'Tis a strange, sad spectacle to see an individual clothed with accidental power, violating every pledge under which he was elected; impeding the whole action of the Govern ment; rejecting a temporary law passed solely to define and legitimate his executive functions-issuing his own the gal mandate for the collection of revenue-a high crime and misdemeanor-claiming a co ordinate power of legislation-prescribing in advance, through his partisans, to the two Houses of Congress the terms on which alone their action can be effective-taunting them with the intimation that his single voice is only less potent than that of two thirds of the legislature; and, when receiving the merited

rebake of the popular branck, arraigning them, in the

guise of a PROTEST, for daring to perform the high imperative duty of warning the people of this encroachment on their rights, and arousing them to a sense of the imminent

perils which overhang them. To what are these Executive aggressions to be ascribed? How explained? Is it not to a reliance for protection on the leaders of the minority, to whose just of power, love of the Constitution, love of liberty, love of country, are alsubordinate?

Is it possible that the support of usurped power can be passport to public confidence? that professions are ever to prevail over practice? that the people, when truly informed, can hesitate between the friends and the enemies of liberty, order, and good government? between those who are con tent to follow the lights of experience, and to sustain the manly policy which raised this infant nation from poverty, disgrace and weakness, to power, and wealth, and honor; and those whose constant professions, but ever-changing creeds, have brought upon it all its present heavy calamities who decry and resist every measure of relief, and in the presence of a sinking commerce and perishing resources proffer as the remedies Free Trade and Direct Taxation? How marked in contrast were the precepts and the practice of Washington, whose character was the panoply and glory of America. How often did he urge the protection of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. How strong his conviction that direct taxation was a resource only to be resorted to in the emergency of war. How explicit his refu- were surrounded. And now at the end of that nine months sal to exert power which he doubted. "The powers of the Executive," were his words, "are more definite, and better understood, perhaps, than those of any other country, and my aim has been, and will continue to be, neither to stretch nor relax them in any instance whatever, unless compelled by imperious circumstances."

Until these are the views of every department of our Government this nation cannot be prosperous or happy. A too-patient people ask only repose, security, libertythat the principles of the Constitution be carried out. This can only be through the ascendancy of the party you so I mean the WHIGS of this City, pronounce that the public well represent, and that ascendancy must be maintained by

bold counsels-concert-energy. If the good you have effected is to be retained-if evil is to be averted-the truths of our situation must be made manifest; and it is of you, familiar with the great considerations which ought to sway the public mind, we ask that

they may be widely diffused. This done, and, though the contest may be fierce, the victory is sure.

To this address, Hon. NATHANIEL P. TALL-MADGE, on behalf of the Whig Members, responded as follows:

Gentlemen :- On behalf of the Whig Representatives of fifteen States of the Union I tender you our profoundest acknowledgements for the sentiments to which we have just listened. There is nothing so grateful to a Representative as to realize the hearty approbation of his constituents, and to feel that he has deserved it. And what enhances our joy is the fact that we meet and are welcomed by you here on this sacred soil of New-Jersey-a soil consecrated by the struggles and the triumphs of two Revolutions-the glorious contest for Independence, and that, hardly less holy or im portant, of 1840. Let us never forget that New-Jersey was one of the great battle-grounds of that contest-that the immolation of her sovereignty and her rights on the altar of Loco-Focoism, was one of the daring outrages which aroused in the People the overwhelming indignation which trampled in the dust her oppressors and achieved the deliverance of the country.

You have testified, gentlemen, your appreciation of the difficulties by which we have been surrounded during the session just terminated, but you can hardly have realized the full extent and magnitude of those difficulties. We came into power after the great Revolution of 1840, and to carry out the principles of that revolution. The People had clearly instructed us to enact certain great measures which they deemed essential to the restoration of their prosperity. These were a National Institution to furnish a Sound and Uniform Currency for the whole Union; a Tariff which should provide adequate Revenue for the Government and secure Protection to the Industry of the country; a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands to the States, in aid of Internal Improvements and other great public interests; and-for the course of our opponents forced it upon us as a party question-a National Bankrupt Law securing justice to the honest Creditor and relief to the unfortunate debtor. For these measures we have faithfully laboredthese commands we have faithfully obeyed, to the extent of our ability. It is not our fault that they have not all been

At this Session, we first passed a Tariff, including and sustaining the Land Distribution. It was vetoed. What then should we do? The first spontaneous impulse was, to rest where we were, and let him who had rejected the provision of adequate Revenue, go on as he might without it. But calmer reflection dictated a different course. We could not but feel that we had a Country to serve and to save. We saw Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, all prostrate, languishing, and felt that a good Tariff was needed to restore them. We decided, with great reluctance, to relinquish the Land Distribution for the moment, and secure a rotective Tariff. We did so, and thereby secured a Tariff which will furnish adouate Revenue to the Government and at the same time a just measure of Protection to the Labor of the Country-a Tariff under which Commerce will revive and Industry again flourish, if it is sustained and preserved. Shall it be so? The votes of the People must determine. Let this be sustained, and an improvement is sure to take place: and when that Abstruction is removed from the West end of Pennsylvania Avenue, you may confidently expect other and equally important measures, which will restore fully the Prosperity of the Country, But remember, Fellow-Citizens, that the cry of ! Reneal has already been sounded by the organs of Loco-Focoism, and that the Tariff will be lost unless the Country rallies to its support in the approaching Congressional Elections.

But if you sustain it triumphantly for the present, under he anspices of that Patriot and Statesman of the West [Here Mr. T. was interrupted for some minutes by vociferous cheering. At length he resumed:] Gentlemen, you have anticipated me in honoring the name of HENRY CLAY. Under his banner, we shall rally in the might and enthusiasm of 1840, and march on to a victory as glorious as was that-as benificent as, but for unavoidable calamities, that would have been.

Gentlemen, the Whig Members of Congress have differed on questions of expediency during the long and excited session from which we are now returning; but I rejoice to assure you that those differences have but tended to harmony in our ultimate action, and that we have separated is entire and cordial unanimity, as the Representatives of fifteen States here present will unite with me in assuring you And now, when our labors have at last been brought to a uccessful consummation, to be met on the soil of New-Jer sey by such a Delegation from the Whigs of New-York inspires us with the most grateful emotions. My heart grows liquid as I speak, and I feel that I could pour it out in gratitude before you. God biess you all, Fellow Citizens! God bless those whom you represent, and bless our beloved Country! [Protonged and enthusiastic cheering.]

Hon. WM. HALSTED of New-Jersey could not refrain from acknowledging with fervent emotion the tri bute which had been paid to the State of his nativity. The very ground on which we stand has been consecrated by the Patriot blood of the Revolution. Here fell the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, one of the martyrs of that glotious struggle. But not alone in that Revolution-New-Jersey was consecrated by other glorious struggles, other inspiring memories. In addition to the fact already cited, I am proud to boast that New-Jersey alone of all the Atlantic States gave her vote to 'TIPPECANOE,' and not to ' Tyler too,' in the contest of 1836. You speak, gentlemen, of the glorious struggle of 1846: to us the struggle of 1836 was equally glorious. Had New-York and Pennsylvania but followed the lead of New-Jersey in that contest, we should have had 'Tippecanoe' without Tyler too, and avoided the calamities brought upon us by both Van Buren and Tyler. Lat them emulate New-Jersey now, and we shall secure all the blessings for which we have so long contended. New-Jersey has stood erect when New York and Pennsylvanin, on each side of her, were over whelmed with the destructive tide of Jacksonism. She led them in the victorious struggle of 1840. She now challenges try. On the 14th of September she helds her State Convention to rear aloft the name of HENRY CLAY-to inscribe it in living light on the standard under which she proudly ad-

Although the People were standing under the direct rays of a fervid sun, the anxiety to bear more was intense and general, and . STANLY! 'STANLY!' was impatiently called for. Imperative necessity, however, dictated that the departure of the company should be hastened; and, after partaking of a bountiful Temperance Collation at the Hotel, the whole embarked on board the Fairfield, and proceeded up the Bay to this city, passing slowly up and exchanging salutes with Jersey City, Brooklyn Hights, Williamsburg, and the Battery, cheered by the People on every side, and especially from the Battery, where as immease concourse-not less than Twenty Thousand-had assembled to welcome our guests and applause] exchange congratulations.

vances to Victory! [Great cheering.]

a cavalcade up to the Astor House, according to the arrangements; though, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the necessity for moving rapidly, the formation of a foot Procession was dispensed with. The Members of Congress and Committee alighted at the Astor House amid the most enthusiastic cheering from a large concourse.

The company here debarked and proceeded in

THE GATHERING AT THE TABERNACLE.

At half past seven o'clock, a large concourse of our citizens had crowded the Broadway Tabernacle. JOHN L. LAWRENCE, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Reception, presided, supported by the Members of that Committee (see our last,) as Vice-Presidents, and G. M. HILLYER and ADDI-SON DOUGHERTY 25 Secretaries. Mr. LAWRENCE, on taking the Chair, briefly introduced

Hon. DUDLEY SELDEN, who said that the duty assigned to him w s one of high honor yet not unattended with difficulty. To return thanks, said he, to extend welcome to "iose who have faithfull; done the public service is an easy task. To return thanks and extend a welcome to those distinguished gentlemen who have represented difterent sections of the United States in Congress for the last nine months, in the faithful discharge of ardnous, difficult and tedious duties, is also an easy task. To thank them in behalf of the Whigs of New-York, is a pleasing task, (cheers.) Because I know that they have watched the conduct of the Representatives of the people in the House of the People and the Representatives of the States in the House of the States. They have watched them with an anxious eye. because they saw the difficulties and the perils by which they sension, so far as I know the feelings of the people of this city, I say that with one accord, they are entirely satisfied with the manner in which the public service has been executed. (Cheers.)

They have watched you with anxiety and at times with fear; for they had observed the difficulties by which you were encompassed. They have observed the danger to which you were exposed. They have observed the embarrassments by which you were met. But still I may saythat with scarcely one exception-the People of this City, service has been executed to the entire satisfaction of them all. [Cheers.] That the interests of the country have alone been the Polar Star which has directed the exertions of the

Representatives of the People in the Halls of Legislation. Under these circumstances it is with the greatest pleasure that I express, on the part of my fellow-citizens, the gratitude and the thanks and the welcome of this commercial metropolis; and I hope that you will be greeted in the same way wherever you go-greeted as you deserve-greeted as the Representatives of freemen deserve who have done their duty, and their whole duty to the whole country.

We have witnessed embarrassments-I say embarrassments, because they were unexpected. We have known those who have represented the Whig party forget the Constitution and abandon the principles that brought them into office. In c roumstances like these, an ability to do their duty was an ability to do that which none but men of industry, and integrity, and talents, and learning could do; and so long as we can find men who will so maintain their rights and do their daty to the Nation, as the Members of the Congress of 1842 have done it, so long may we say that the principles of liberty are safe, and the institutions of the American Republic are sound to the core. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, in making these general remarks, I would erminate what I have to say, but there are one or two points to which I will direct your attention for a few moments, because it is a subject which deeply involves the feelings and wishes of the people of this city and country. We have witnessed the course of the present Executive in the exercise of the Veto power: we have seen this principle, which was engrafted upon the Constitution, remain inactive or nearly so, for a long series of years: we have seen that power brought into such activity and consequence, that it is likely to overshadow the whole representative system of our Government; and unless this power be extracted from the Constitution or controlled in its operation, I say the Representatives of the People cannot stand against the power of the Executive. It is impossible to do this, in the mmon division of political parties, while the Executive Veto is in full activity. [Cheers.] And I may say that I speak the opinions and the feelings of this entire assembly, cheers] when I declare that they are willing to go into the political conflict, or into any conflict, rather than to have this power continue in such a way that the President of the United States shall be able to overshadow the whole operations of the legislative department of the government.

How monstrous it is that the Representatives of the People, from every section of the Country, should be utterly prestrated by the act of a single individual-at the will of a single man! How far the question may have been discussed I know not; but I venture to say, that the people of the United States will not longer submit to this illegal exertion of the Veto power (cheers); and if we are to have a conflict between the People and the President on this point, we may as well have it now as when the population of the country is double its present number.

I have one or two other remarks to make. Gentlemen, in returning to you the thanks of this assembly. I return thanks for your exertions to secure a safe currency. (Cheers) The time has now come when a man may stand up without fear of reproach and declare that the people have determined to have a well regulated system of credits created and sustained by the action of the General G So far as I can say I feel safe in declaring that nine-tenths of the Whig party of this great commercial emporium call aloud for the creation of an instrument by which we may secure a currency of equal value in every section of the country. (Cheers) Look at the condition of the country during the few years last past-at the prestration of business -at the number of men reduced to actual bankrupicy by the deprivation of the country of an uniform currency sustained by the General Government and carried on under its projection.

I will mention also another of the great measures which, though they were unable to effect, the Whigs in Congress did all they could to secure. I mean the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands to the States. (Cheers.) We claim to own that land. It is the property of the States if it be not absolutely necessary to sustain the expenses of the General Government. Deeply do I regret, while I say this, that their efforts should have been defeated by Executive power. Gentlemen, I return you the thanks of the peo ple of this city, for your strenuous efforts, in spite of the opposition from the Palace, to pass the laws necessary for the good of the nation. I thank you for being willing to submit to indignity yourselves to save the country from bankruptcy and ruin. And I may proclaim, and truly proclaim that in this city not a Whig has faltered in his choice be tween the Chief Magistrate with all his patronage, and the Representatives of the People and of the States. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

We here feel and know that we have been abandoned by the man chosen to preside over our national affairs. We feel and know that he has abandoned the Whig party, the party that placed him in power, and that he has chosen other gods to worship, (cheers.) Let him take his own course! In the name of the Whigs of this city, I return to you thanks-heart-felt thanks-for having thus stood up in half of your country and your country's good.

Mr. Seldes closed with loud and repeated cheerings, and the President then introduced

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, who was received with three deafening cheers, and addressed the assembly nearly as follows:

Mr. President, and Fellow-Citizens: All unused as I am to address popular assemblies, I cannot express the emotions with which my bosom swells at the sight of this vast audience. I did not expect to meet such feelings of gratitude as you, fellow-citizens, have just uttered in behalf of this great and neble city towards myself and those with whom I have the honor of being associated. I feel the more grateful that you have chosen as the organ of expressing your good will oward us, a gentleman whom I have long and intimately known, and who has sat as your representative on the floor of Coggress, (cheers.) Those of you who know his private worth and his public honor, while he held a seat in the Councils of the Nation, can appreciate the feelings which moved my breast when I saw him selected as your organ of expressing your approbation of the humble efforts of myself and my friends in the affairs of the nation. (cheers Fellow-citizens, no language can express the feelings of our

You cannot appreciate them because you do not know what e have suffered. Nine months since, we were called to the City of Washington to consult on the affairs of the Nation True there had been a partial breach between the Whigs of both branches of Congress and the Executive that had been chosen to administer that department of the Governme-t. But I believe that every Whig Representative went to Vashington sincerely and ardently desirous to discharge his duty-and to make every concession necessary for heating the temporary breach which existed between the Executive and Legislative branches of Government for the sake of car

rying out the noble Whig principles of 18:0. [Cheers.] But, fellow citizens, as you are all aware, scarcely had we there assembled together, when all the presses of the land-that mighty engine of public opinion-those presses I mean in the control of the opposition and under the Exec utive authority of the Government, poured out their vials of wrath upon the devoted heads of the Representatives of the People in Congress. You were told, day after day, week after week, mosth after month, that the sole and only basiness of the House of Representatives in the Capitol was a dishonest effort to "bead Captain Tyler!" [Laughter and

Fellow-Citizens: Until you can feel as I have felt at the degradation of our common country, at seeing its credit lest and ruiped here, and through the whole civilized world ven can never know and you can never feel the sacrifices to ow-citizens, that the Whig Representatives were a majority in Congress, an that they were therefore responsible for the legislative measures of the country. This has been charged in every paper in the Union But you who do not anow the necessity of the rules which govern the transaction of legislative business, can never know how easy it is for a few individuals, backed by a third party, to impede and

obstruct the progress of the majority. They have been able, as we have seen, to prevent, day after day, the pas sage of measures most necessary for the public good-have defeated every attempt at useful legislation, and then proclaimed from the house tops, " There is a Whig majority-

inefficient and unable to give relief to a suffering country! But, fellow-citizens, a few menths satisfied every Whig who occupied a seat on the floer, that the time had come when it was necessary, in order to save the country, to cast aside every party consideration and manœuvre. Every man held himself ready to be offered upon the altar of his country if it was necessary. They were willing to consent to the issue of Treasury notes and to many other things in direct sacrifice of all their feelings and convictions for the purpose of saving the credit of the country. (Cheers.) But, fellow citizens, we were met at every step by the nostile opposition of the few friends of the President on

ing remark. Fellow citizens, your worthy Representative, who ha here expressed an opinion so favorable to the action of the Whig members of Congress, has told us that all the patronage, and all the power of the Executive have not been able to seduce your affectionate devotion from your Representatives in Congress. (cheers.)

that floor, and here then, these few friends deserve a pass

Fellow citizens, that spentaneous response which greeted that sentiment when it was uttered, told in language more eloquent, if possible, than the words of the gentleman himself that that was the centiment of your hearts! (Three

But, fellow citizens, I claim nothing for myself. I have been but an humble individual in performing the duties impesed upon me. But there are here around me the Representatives in part of fifteen States, entitled especially to your regard. Without speaking of them individually let me call your attention to the situation of the Whig party for the ear past and then say if you have not roof phefore you that nore than Roman virtue is yet to be found even in the

Halls of the Capitoi? [Cheers.] The great source of patronage and power in this govern ment, by its constitutional provisions, is the Executive. He appoints to all offices of bonor and profit, those which adfress particularly the passions of cupidity, and avariee, and ambition, which sway the multitude, and which most powerfully address themselves to the individual. Now let me point to a single fact: notwithstanding the circumstances which so soon succeeded the election of 1840-no twithstand ing the Executive was elevated to his place by the suffrages of the Whigs-notwithstanding he had at his command all offices of honor and profit, such as might dazzle the ambi tion and cupidity of any man or any class of men-yet, fellow citizens, notwiths tanding for fifteen months he has exercised this power with most unscrupulous energy, and exerted himself to the utmost-yet, so true is it, as I have already said, that there is yet left a more than Roman virtue n our Council Halis, through this whole year he has been able to seduce but SIX! (Loud and repeated cheers.)

But, fellow-citizens, I am not in the habit of addressing popular assemblies. I have never felt before the emotion which now swell within me. I supposed I had often enough addressed public bodies of the most august character, no to be overwhelmed by this audience. Yet I confess I feel embarrassed in an unusual degree: and I shall soon give place to individuals to whom you will listen with far more pleasure than to me. You will recollect there has been a great effort made to restore the credit of the country-to replenish the treasury, and in doing that to protect the inustry of the country. You are all aware that after many efforts we accomplished the desired object-but it failed by the veto, which has been so eloquently condemned by the gentleman who preceded me.

At last we produced a bill of which one object was to test the sincerity of the Loco-Foco professions in favor of a Pro tective Tariff at home and against it at the South. | Laugh ter.] That bill was formed so as to compel our Janus-faced triends at least to look in one direction. [Cheers and langhter.] It was, therefore, as well to test their sincerity, to strip the mask from their hypocrisy, and to expose their naked deformity either to their constituents they were dis posed to deceive, or to the South they were betraying. For this purpose, and to obtain a Tariff to supply the wants of the Treasury and protect our Industry, after two plans had been introduse d into the House and had failed, this last bill was passed. When the vote was taken you have so con ception of the excitement that pervaded that august body It is true, fellow-citizens, no speeches were made-ther were no demonstrations from our orators-but there was a silent sense of individual responsibility which every man felt on that occasion that created an intense excitemen which pervaded that hall, such as the oldest members had never witnessed before.

Some of our friends who had most unwillingly consented to yield for a time the Distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, now came up to the rescue.

When the question was first taken it was lost by a tie vote on the second reading of the bill. Then it was, Fellow-Citizens, that an honored Representative from the State of Indiana, who, I rejoice to say, is present upon this occasion, and whom I am proud to see here so near me-(Mr Fillmore was here interrupted by three deafening cheers and loud applause for Mr. THOMPSON of Ia.) Only the day before, he had made an eloquent speech in opposition to surrendering the Distribution-one which had the fullest sanction of my own heart—that hosorable Representative se tar forgot himself, for the sake of his country, that he rose in his seat and instantly moved a re-consideration; he voted for it-carried it, and SAVED THE BILL! (The audience here burst out into nine tremendous cheers for Mr. Thomp

But fellow-citizens, the bill had not yet passed. It had vet to stand another reading-another trial-another scruti ny-one more effort, before it could be secured. On the third trial there was danger that it would again be lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. But there was found another Representative-one from the noble State of North Carelina-one who-(nine cheers for STANLY, followed by tumultuous applause, here shook the building, and Mr. Fill more had to pause for some time.) Gentlemen, your own enthusiasm and his fame have made it unnecessary for me to pronounce the name of Edward Stanly, of North Caroina. (Tremendous cheering.)

No sooner was it discovered that the bill was again in jeopardy, when we heard the jeers of Loco-Focoism, than his noibe Representative, whose constituents are opposed to any Tariff, torgot his own condition and his own constiments in his zeal for the common good-and voted for the

Fellow citizens-these sacrifices were common on all sides They occurred in the Senate as well as in the House. They are such as often arise at a great crisis in the nation. Wellington was once asked by some one to give a sum of money to the bravest Man he ever knew; he gave it to a subaltern who closed a gate in the tace of the French force and thus turned the fate of the day. These are the crises that command respect-such as decide the fate of a battle or a nation But, fellow-citizens, I have detained you too long. There s pere an honorable Senator from Kentucky-(Mr. Morr-HEAD.) (Lond cheers) Fellow-citizens it would seem an instinctive and lavoluntary act to turn from this great crisis to the great STATESMAN OF THE WEST-(here Mr. Fillmore was compelled to pause for some moments by the loud and leafening cheers)-to that honored name which is associated with all that is great, and good, and glorious in the Whig party and Whigin principles: I see that you anticipate and pronounce before me the name of HENRY CLAY .-Loud and repeated cheers, with deafening and protracted.

applause.) Fellow-citizens-(Cheers)-Pardan me for this allusion. (Cheers) I do wrong to myself-I do wrong to you-in keeping you so long from those that are to speak in this man's praise. They will say what I can feel and think, but what I cannot utter. (Cheers.) I did intend to speak of other topics, but I have already occupied your attention too long, and will give way to these other distinguished gentlemen, of whom we have one from Tennessee-ah, the identical State where lives the old 'Hero of New Orleans'!-That State, fellow-citizens, ah! and the very District in which the Hermitage uself is situated, is represented by a good, anoble Whig, whom I now see near me [Mr. CARU-

But I will keep you no longer from their eloquent speeches. Cries of 'goon' and cheers. I do myself and you injusice. I return to you my most heartfelt thanks for the kind reception we have received in this noble city-this commercial metropolis of North America. I confess with all humility that this is the proudest day of my life; it will be emembered by me as long a. I remember any tning in the

Mr. FILLMORE sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheering and applause.

Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Senator from Kentucky, followed in a powerful exhibition of the course of the Whigs and the treachery and folly of John Tyler, which we were not able to write out or make room for this morning. It will appear on Monday.

Hon EDWARD STANLY of N. C. next addresed the meeting in an eloquent and stirring speech. which we have written out, but are compelled to defer, from the necessity of going to press at an unusually early hour with our double sheet. We shall give it on Monday.

Hon RICHARD W. THOMPSON of Indiana now addressed the assemblage in a glorious, inspiriting speech, which we cannot possibly find room for this morning. When he closed, it being about 11 clock, and the anxiety of the immense concourse to hear remaining unabated, an adjournment was moved and carried to This Evening, at 71 o'clock, when Hon. Messrs. UNDERWOOD of Ky., MILTON BROWN and CARUTHERS of Tenn., T. BUTLER is that if one part of a description be uncertain it | Sarsaparilla. See certificates on our Last Page

KING of Ga., BATES of Mass., MATHIOT of Ohio, is to explained by others which are certain; there TALLMADGE and A. LAWRENCE FOSTER of this is no doubt about the rivers which empty into the State, will be among the Speakers. We have St. Lawrence and on this ground the claim of the only room to ask those who do not care to hear to U. S. is supported: 4. It is certain that the Eaststay away, as there will be a great abundance

MATIONAL HALL was thrown open to our friends, who in hundreds and thousands were forced by the crowd to desist from entering the Tabernacle; but the arrangements not being well understood, no meeting was organized there, though citizens continued to arrive and depart throughout

The Treaty Correspondence.

We find in the Courier and Enquirer the initial portion of the voluminous correspondence between Lord ASHBURTON and DANIEL WEBSTER with reference to the treaty between England and the United States, which has just been concluded. As its publication in full is out of the question, we of rivers. Mr. Webster than acknowledges in bepresent the following summary of its principal half of the President, the good feeling which acts.

I. Lord Ashburton writes to Mr. Webster stating that he believes both agree that no good can acquiesces in his opinion that the St. John for some arise from resorting to the 'interminable diseus- distance upward from its intersection with the line sion on the general ground on which each party running North from the St. Croix would be a very consider their claims respectively to rest.' The convenient boundary for both parties-but thinks it present attempt must rest on a compromise of the important to determine how far up it shall extend insurmountable difficulty '-since argument and arbitration have both been tried and both have Whether the United States can agree to relinquish failed. He proceeds to correct the 'public misap- any part of the territory West of the North line prehension' that the whole of the Boundary controversy arose as early as in 1814, that be- though acknowledging the weight of the considerfore that period the line as claimed by Maine ations urged by his Lordship, Mr. Webster sees was acknowledged by Great Britain, and that the | insurmountable objections to admitting the line to subsequent claim was avowedly founded on motives come South of the St. Johns. The line of the of interest. To refute this imputation he examines the discussions that preceded the treaty of Ghent, and refers to documents written in 1302, by President (then Secretary) Madison, and President Jef- could code the strip lying East of the North line ferson in 1803, quoting from them expressions that and West of the St. Johns considerations might be show the Boundary at that early day to have been | found, possibly for some new demarcation. Me a matter of dispute. He concludes by saying that the position maintained by Great Britain is believed to be founded in justice, and degies that they have been determined in their pretensions by policy and expediency. He says he is ready to eater upon the negotiation as soon as this Government is prepared.

II. Mr. Webster formally replies that he is ready and will be happy to have an interview on the subject with his Lordship.

III. Lord Ashburton acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Webster's note and proposes to meet him at the Department of State at a specified time.

IV. Mr. Webster accepts the invitation. V. Lord Ashburton states, in compliance with an invitation from Mr. Webster at a conference, his views of the case and the expectation of his Government, although he is aware he 'exposes himself to some disadvantage by so doing.' He reminds Mr. Webster of the circumstances under which he has been induced to undertake the negociation as evincing his ardent desire for an amicable settlement of the questions is dispute, the success of which "must depend on the reciprocal admission, or presumption that the royal arbiter was so far right when he came to the conclusion which others had come to before him, that the treaty of 1733 was not executable according to its strict expression, and that the case was therefore one for agreement by compromise " He gives his most solemn assurance that he believes the claim of Great Britain to be well founded, and proceeds to state the conditions on which the compromise should be founded. In fixing the boundary line his Lordship thinks regard should be had to "the intention of the framers of the first treaty of peace in 1783, as expressed in the preamble to the provisional article in the following words: "Whereas reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent his observations. foundation of peace and friendship between States. &c."; and says that the objects of the British Government in maintaining their rights in this matter are to establish a good boundary which will prevent collision, and to retain under the jurisdiction of each government their present inhabitants. He disayows all wish of aggrandizement, and says that there would be no equity in making a division of acre for acre-as some parts of the land are much more valuable than others. Still he is willing to yield this, and says that " the line of the St. John from where the North line of the St. Croix strikes it, up to some one of its sources, seems evidently to suit both parties in all respects" with a slight exception: the British Government, he says, would be suited with it if it were not for the trans fer which would thus be made of some of the inhabitants from British to American jurisdiction .-He leaves to Mr. Webster the suggestion of a lin deviating from the St. John, on this account, and says that "he cannot in any case abandon the obvious interests of the people." The boundary line of New Hampshire, Vermont and New-York though it has been decided in favor of the claim of Great Britain, he is willing to yield to the United states-thus giving up Rousse's Point. Though prepared to treat of it, he abstains from reference to the North Western Boundary. He is willing to

John a free port. He concludes by saving: I have now stated, as I was desired to do, m views of the terms on which it appears to me that this settlement may be made. It must be sufficiently evident that I have not treated the settlement in the ordinary form of a bargain, when the party making the proposal leaves himself some-

engage that on the final settlement of all the Uni-

ted States Boundary difficulties all the lumber pro

duced in the tributary waters of the St. John shall

be admitted duty free-but objects to making St.

thing to give up. -The case would not admit of this, even if I could bring myself so to act. It would have been useless for me to ask what I know could not be yielded, and I can unfeignedly say, that even if your vigilance did not forbid me to expect to gain any undue advantage over you, I should have no wish to do so. The treaty we have to make will be subjected to the scrutiny of a jealous and criticising public, and it would ill answer its main purpose of producing and perpetuating harmony and goood will if its provisions were not consid ered by good and reasonable men to make a just and equitable settlement of this long continued controversy.

VI. Mr. Webster desires to abstain from a discussion of the motives of Great Britain in maintaining her claim to the territory in dispute, but says that the conviction among the American People and with the Government that their pretensions are founded in justice is strong and general. He then presents a brief summary of the reasons on which this claim is founded: 1. The N. W. angle of Nova Scotia is the thing to be sought for: 2. that angle is to be at the intersection of a line North from the source of the St. Croix to the highlandswith the line of the highlands: and that thence the line is to be run olong the said highlands which divide the rivers emptying into the Atlantic: 3. Supposing it to be matter of doubt that the St. Johns and Ristigouche are the rivers answering the latter description, the just rule of interpretation

ern boundary from the head of the St. Croix is to be due North and South and that it is to meet the line of the highlands: 5. These two things being one mathematically and the other physically certain, must counteract the uncertainty of the others: 6. The British argument assumes that the Bays of Fundy and Chaleur are not the Atlantic Ocean and that the rivers emptying into them are not therefore those meant by 'rivers emptying into the Atlantic': 7. The answer is that, these are the rivers meant because the intent evidently was to distinguish, by the terms St. Lawrence and Atlantic rivers, those flowing in opposite directions, and from this there can be no doubt as to the true indication, because mention is made of no third class ates Lord Ashburton in his mission, and proceeds to consider his proposed points of agreement. He There are two points to be considered: 1 from the St. Croix and South of the St. John : and river is a natural boundary and a departure from it would open new questions about equivalents which would be difficult to settle. If Lord A. can, therefore, hold out expectations that any thing South of the river can be yielded. The income niences to the inhabitants caused by the transfer la thinks will not be so great as they are supposed to be. As to the other point, Mr. Webster thinks the Madawaska very much a continuance of the line of the principal river and natural course of the boundary line. He says, however, that-"The United States, therefore, upon the ad-

justment of proper equivalents, would not object to a line of boundary which should begin at the middle of the main channel of the river St. Johns. when that river is intersected by a due north line. extended from the source of the St Croix, thence proceeding westerly of the mouth of the Madawaska, thence by astraight line to the outlet of Long Lake, thence westerly by a direct line to the point where the river St. Francis empties itself into the Lake called Poheeayomook, thence continuing in the same direct line to the highlands, which divide the waters falling into the river De Loup from those which fall into the St. Francis. Having thus arrived at the highlands, I shall be ready to confer on the correct manner of following them to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river.

The proposition regarding navigation is regarded as just, and the concession of Rouse's point, though of some value, does not relate aspecially to the States of Massachusetts and Maine, who are particularly interested in this question. Mr. Webster concludes thus:

If regarded, therefore, as a part of the equinlent for the manner of adjusting the North-Fasern Boundary, these two last-mentioned States would, perhaps, expect that the value, if it could be ascertained, should be paid to them. On this point further consideration may be necessary.

If in other respects we should be able to agree on a boundary, the points which you refer to, connected with the ascertainment of the head of the Connecticut River, will be attended to, and Capt. Talcott, who made the exploration in that quater, will be ready to communicate the result

The Reception of the Whig Members Congress in Philadelphia on Thursday was and nificent and enthusiastic beyond example. Fig. thousand Whigs were out to extend the hand welcome. The Address of the People to the Members was made by Hon. JOHN SERGEST, and responded to for them by Hon. N. P. Titt-MADGE, who closed with the following set ment: "The life, the soul, the embodiment of Whig principle

It is thought that the Boston Exchangewil probably cost about \$350,000, (which is less than the original estimate,) and also that the apart ments now let produce an income of \$15,850, and what was to be let would undoubtedly probe \$10,800 more-in all sufficient to give a divident of 7 per cent per annum.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention at Syracuse. Cortland Co .- Hon. JOHN MILLER, WM. IN

Ontario .- - JAMES H. WOODS, RESSELL

JOHNSON, LODOWICK C. FITCH. Ulster .- PETER CRISPELL, Jr. M. SCHOOL

Wyoming .- Gen. JOHN A. McELWAIN, D WIN A. COOLET. The friends of the \$150 Exemption Lan in Albany held a strong meeting on Wedgesda

evening-the Mayor in the Chair. C. Lovening

Esq., reported a series of able resolutions mid cating the law, which were supported in a speci by H. W. STRONG, (Senator.) There is no in fier that the law will be repealed. The Assembly doubtless completed yest day the most infamous Gerymandering Apportun

ment ever known. We are confident the Sente cannot be whipped into a concurrence in it, ba will adhere to its own bill. IF Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, We regret to but

declines being a candidate for reclection to Co-

THON. HENRY VAN RENSSELAER, (Wife who now represents in Congress the District on posed of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, le clines a reélection. THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HEXRY CLIT

No. V., is published this morning, by J. B. Satis 68 Barclay street. It closes the speech on the Greek Revolution; contains Mr. C.'s great spec of 1824 on the Protection of Home Industry, the his Address to his constituents in 1825, in refus tion of the infamous charge of Bargain and Con ruption. (42 pages, Price 124 cents.) Form at this office.

The Virtues of Sarsaparilla as a restorer of purit the blood, and consequently a cure for maladies refrom its impurity, have been sufficiently set forth by an heriess preparers and certificates. We will add a case in our own knowledge: A friend had a young gerously diseased with tumors as well within a ope head, which had long defied medical skill. He said fears to us, and we, pretending to no knowledge cine, urged him to try a bottle of Bristol's Extract of St parilla, as we knew Mr. B. and had faith is his state He followed our advice and cured the child into This was two years ago; and we saw the little selow terday in excellent health. So much we know and cas tify; and we believe the child is living now by viruse